

SHI

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,
But we will *ship* him hence. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
In Portugal men spent with age, so as they cannot hope for
above a year of life, *ship* themselves away in a Brazil fleet.

A single leaf can waft an army o'er,
Or *ship* off senates to some distant shore. *Pope.*
The canal that runs from the sea into the Arno gives a con-
venient carriage to all goods that are to be *shipped* off. *Addis.*
SHIPBOARD, *n. f.* [*ship* and *board*.] See *BOARD*.
1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: a *ship-*
board, or *shipboard*, in a ship.

Let him go *on shipboard*, and the mariners will not leave
their starboard and larboard. *Bramhall.*

Friend,
What do'st thou make a *shipboard*? To what end? *Dryden.*
Ovid, writing from *on shipboard* to his friends, excused the
faults of his poetry by his misfortunes. *Dryden.*

2. The plank of a ship.
They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir-trees, and brought
cedars from Lebanon to make masts. *Ezek. xxvii. 5.*

SHIPBOY, *n. f.* [*ship* and *boy*.] Boy that serves in a ship.
Few or none know me: if they did,
This *shipboy's* semblance hath disguis'd me quite. *Shaksp.*

SHIPMAN, *n. f.* [*ship* and *man*.] Sailor; seaman.
I myself have the very points they blow,
All the quarters that they know
I'm *shipman's* card. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Hiram sent in the navy *shipmen* that had knowledge of the
sea. *1 Kings ix. 27.*

SHIPMASTER, *n. f.* Master of the ship.
The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, what
meane'st thou, O sleeper! arise, call upon thy God. *Jon. i. 6.*
SHIPPING, *n. f.* [*from ship*.]

1. Vessels of navigation.
Before Caesar's invasion of this land, the Britons had not
any *shipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered
with hides. *Raleigh.*

The numbers and courage of our men, with the strength
of our *shipping*, have for many ages past made us a match for
the greatest of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for
the strongest at sea. *Temple.*

Fishes first to *shipping* did impart;
Their tail the rudders, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

2. Passage in a ship.
They took *shipping* and came to Capernaum, seeking for
Jesus. *Jo. vi. 24.*

SHIPWRECK, *n. f.* [*ship* and *wreck*.]
1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.
Bold were the men, which on the ocean first
Spread their new sails, when *shipwreck* was the worst. *Waller.*

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and
shipwrecks. *L'Estrange.*

This sea war cost the Carthaginians five hundred quinque-
remes, and the Romans seven hundred, including their *ship-*
wrecks. *Arbutnot.*

2. The parts of a shattered ship.
They might have it in their own country, and that by ga-
thering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman trea-
sures. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction; miscarriage.
Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having
put away, concerning faith, have made *shipwreck*. *1 Tim. i.*

TO SHIPWRECK, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.
Whence the fun ignis his reflection,
Shipwrecking borins and direful thunders break. *Shaksp.*

2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.
Thou that can'st still the raging of the seas,
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempests cease,
Redeem my *shipwreck'd* soul from raging gulfs
Of cruel passion and deceitful lusts. *Prior.*

A square piece of marble shews itself to have been a little
pagan monument of two persons who were *shipwrecked*. *Addis.*

3. To throw by loss of the vessel.
Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me. *Shaksp.*

SHIPWRIGHT, *n. f.* [*ship* and *wright*.] A builder of ships.
Why such impies of *shipwrights*, whose fore talk
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shaksp.*

A miserable frame it were for our *shipwrights*, if they did
not exceed all others in the setting up of our royal ships. *Ral.*

Vast numbers of ships in our harbours, and *shipwrights* in
our sea-port towns. *Swift.*

The Roman fleet, although built by *shipwrights*, and con-
ducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of
the Carthaginians. *Arbutnot.*

As when a *shipwright's* stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore,
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep piercing, 'till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

SHIRE, *n. f.* [*from*, from *scire*, to divide, Sax. *shire*, Erse.]

SHI

A division of the kingdom; a county; so much of the king-
dom as is under one sheriff.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fires,
As two broad beacons, set in open fields,
Send forth their flames far off to every shire. *Fa. Quesn.*

The noble youths from distant *shires* resort. *Prior.*

SHIRT, *n. f.* [*shirts*, Danish; *reine*, *reine*, Saxon.] The
under-linen garment of a man.

Shift a *shirt*: the violence of action hath made you seek as
a sacrifice. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

I take but two *shirts* out with me, and I mean not to sweat
extraordinarily. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

When we lay next to what we hold most dear,
Like Hercules, encircled *shirts* we wear, *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Several persons in December had nothing over their shoul-
ders but their *shirts*. *Addis. on Italy.*

TO SHIRT, *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To cover; to clothe as in
a shirt.

Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn
Were cloth'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood,
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air. *Dryden.*

SHIRTLESS, *adj.* [*from shirt*.] Wanting a shirt.
Linsey-woolsey brothers,
Grave mummings! levelefs fomes, and *shirtless* others. *Pope.*

SHITTAN, *n. f.* A sort of precious wood, of which *Musa*
SHITTIM, made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and
planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough,
smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in
Arabia. *Calanet.*

I will plant in the wilderness the *shittah*-tree. *Is. xli. 19.*
Bring me an offering of badgers skins and *shittim*-wood. *Ex.*

SHITTECOCK, *n. f.* Commonly and perhaps as properly *shut-*
cock. Of *shuttle* or *shuttle* the etymology is doubtful; *Shut-*
cock derives it from *shuttle*, German, to shake; or *shut-*
Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its fea-
thers. Perhaps it is properly *shuttlecock*, a cork driven to and
fro, as the instrument in weaving, and softened by frequent
and rapid utterance from *cock* to *cock*. A cork stuck with
feathers, and driven by players from one to another with bat-
tledores.

You need not discharge a cannon to break the chain of his
thoughts: the pat of a *shuttlecock*, or the creaking of a juck,
will do his business. *Cullen.*

SHIVE, *n. f.* [*shive*, Dutch.]
1. A slice of bread.

Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*

2. A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from the main substance.
Shavings made by the plane are in some things differing
from those *shives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood that are
obtained by borers. *Bijls.*

TO SHIVER, *v. n.* [*shatzen*, German.] To quake; to
tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear.

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make
all the body *shiver*. *Bacon.*

What religious pally's this,
Which makes the boughs divert their bliss?
And that they might her footsteps stray,
Drop their leaves with *shivering* awe. *Cleaveland.*

Why stand we longer *shivering* under fear?
The man that *shiver'd* on the brink of sin,
Thus steel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in. *Dryden.*

He described this match to the temple with so much honor,
that he *shiver'd* every joint. *Addis.*

Give up Lais to the realms of day,
Whose ghost, yet *shivering* on Cocytus' land,
Expects its passage to the farther strand. *Pope.*

Prometheus is laid
On icy Caucasus to *shiver*,
While vultures eat his growing liver. *Swift.*

TO SHIVER, *v. n.* [*from shive*.] To fall at once into many
parts or shives.

Had'st thou been aught but gossamer, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'd'st *shiver'd* like an egg. *Shaksp. King John.*

Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great state, you may
be sure to have wars.

The natural world, should gravity once cease, or be with-
drawn, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms. *Wood.*

TO SHIVER, *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to
shatter.

The ground with *shiver'd* armour strown.
Show'rs of granado's rain, by sudden burst
Displeading murderous bowels; fragments of steel
A thousand ways at once, the *shiver'd* orbs
Fly diverse, working torment. *Philips.*

SHIVER, *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] One fragment of many into
which any thing is broken.

He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a falter
breaks a biscuit. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

SHO

As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *shivers*. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
If you strike a solid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only
where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *shi-*
vers and fritters. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to *shivers* dash'd, th' assault renew,
Vain batt'ry, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

SHIVERY, *adj.* [*from shiver*.] Loose of coherence; incom-
pact; easily falling into many fragments.

There were observed incredible numbers of these shells
thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone. *Woodward.*

SHOADSTONE, *n. f.*
Shoadstone is a small stone, smooth without, of a dark liver col-
our, and of the same colour within, only with the addition
of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke of an iron
vein. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Certain tin-stones ly on the face of the ground which they
call *shoad*, as shed from the main load, and made somewhat
round by the water. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the de-
parting water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or
trains of metallic fragments born off from them, and lying
in trains from those veins towards the sea, in the same course
that water falling thence would take. *Woodward.*

SHOAL, *n. f.* [*shole*, Saxon.]
1. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng.

When there be great *shoals* of people, which go on to popu-
late, without foreseeing means of sustentation: once in an
age they discharge a portion of their people upon other na-
tions. *Bacon.*

A league is made against such routs and *shoals* of people as
have utterly degenerated from nature. *Bacon.*

The vice of a prince draw *shoals* of followers, when his vir-
tue leaves him the more eminent, because single. *Decay of Piety.*

A *shoal* of silver fishes glides
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*

God had the command of famins, whereby he could have
carried them off by *shoals*. *Woodward.*

Around the goddess roll
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a fable *shoal*,
Thick, and more thick the black blockade extends. *Pope.*

2. A shallow; a sand bank.
The haven's mouth they durst not enter, for the dangerous
shoals. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

He heaves them off the *shoals*. *Dryden.*
The depth of your pond should be six foot; and on the
sides some *shoals* for the fish to lay their spawn. *Mortimer.*

TO SHOAL, *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To crowd; to throng.

The wave-sprung entrails, about which fauns and fish
did *shoal*. *Chapman.*

2. To be shallow; to grow shallow.
What they met
Solid, or flimsy, as in raging seas,
Toit up and down, together crowded drove,
From each side *shoaling* towards the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

SHOAL, *adj.* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.
SHOALINESS, *n. f.* [*from shoal*.] Shallowness; frequency of
shallow places.

SHOALY, *adj.* [*from shoal*.] Full of shoals; full of shallow
places.

Those who live
Where, with his *shoaly* floods Vulturinus roars. *Dryden.*

The watchful heroe felt the knocks, and found
The tossing vessel fail'd on *shoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

SHOCK, *n. f.* [*shock*, French; *shocken*, Dutch.]
1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse.

Thro' the *shock*
Of fighting elements on all sides round
Environ'd, wins his way. *Milton.*

2. Concussion; external violence.
It is inconceivable how any such man that hath stood the
shock of an eternal duration, without corruption or altera-
tion, should after be corrupted or altered. *Judge Hale.*

These strong unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*
Of tides and seas tempestuous, while the rocks,
That secret in a long continu'd vein
Pass through the earth, the pond'rous pile sustain. *Black.*

Such is the haughty man, his tow'ring soul,
Midst all the *shocks* and injuries of fortune,
Rises superior and looks down on Cæsar. *Addison.*

Long at the head of his few faithful friends,
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes. *Addison.*

The tender apples from their parents rent,
By stormy *shocks* must not neglected lye,
The prey of worms. *Philips.*

The adverse legions, not less hideous join'd
The horrid *shock*. *Milton.*

Those that run away are in more danger than the others
that stand the *shock*. *L'Estrange.*

SHO

The mighty force
Of Edward twice o'erturn'd their desp'rate king:
Twice he arose, and join'd the horri' *shock*. *Philips.*

4. Offence; impression of disgust.
Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend. *Young.*

5. [*Shock*, old Dutch.] A pile of sheaves of corn.
Corn tithed, or parson, together to get,
And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set, *Tuff.*

In a full age, like as a *shock* of corn cometh in, in his
season. *Jab.*

Thou, full of days, like weighty *shocks* of corn,
In season reap'd, shall to thy grave be born. *Sanays.*

Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*,
Feels his heart heave with joy. *Thamson.*

6. [*from shag*.] A rough dog.
I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are not di-
stinct species. *Locke.*

TO SHOCK, *v. a.* [*shocken*, Dutch].
1. To shake by violence.

These her princes are come home again:
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will *shock* them. *Shaksp. K. John.*

2. To offend; to disgust.
Supposing veries are never so beautiful, yet if they contain
any thing that *shocks* religion or good manners, they are
very *injurious* to *our* *canon*. *Dryden.*

Those who in reading Homer are *shock'd* that 'tis always a
lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man. *Pope.*

My son,
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:
If you have any kindness for him, still
Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

TO SHOCK, *v. n.* To be offensive.
The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take
in female conversations, is very *shocking* to the Italians, who
are naturally jealous. *Addis. on Italy.*

TO SHOCK, *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To build up piles of
sheaves.

Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,
Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn. *Tusser.*

SHOD, for *shock*, the preterit and participle passive of to *shoe*.
Strong extreem'd cart that is clouted and *shod*. *Tusser.*

SHOE, *n. f.* plural *shoes*, anciently *shoon*. [*reco*, *reco*, Saxon;
shoes, Dutch.] he cover of the foot.

Your horse should be ungarter'd, your *shoe* untied, and every
thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shaksp.*

Spare none but such as so in clouted *shoon*,
For they are thrifty honest men. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, upon which
is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe*-leather. *Boyle.*

Unknown and like esteem'd, and the dull swain
Treads on it daily with his clouted *shoon*,
And yet more medicinal than that moly
That Hermes once to wife Ulysses gave;
He call'd it harmony. *Milton.*

I was in pain, pulled of my *shoe*, and some ease that gave
me. *Temple.*

TO SHOE, *v. a.* preterit, I *shod*; participle passive *shod*. [*from*
the noun.]

1. To fit the foot with a *shoe*.
The smith's note for *shoeing* and plough irons. *Shaksp.*

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a
great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *shoe*
him himself. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

Tell your master that the horses want *shoeing*. *Swift.*

2. To cover at the bottom.
The wheel compos'd of crickets bones,
And daintily made for the nonces,
For fear of rattling on the stones,
With thistle down they *shod* it. *Dray.*

SHOEBOY, *n. f.* [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that cleans *shoes*.
If I employ a *shoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or
my own convenience? *Swift.*

How each the publick good pursues,
Make all true patriots up to *shoeboys*,
Huzzas their brethren. *Swift.*

SHOEING-HORN, *n. f.* [*shoe* and *horn*.]
1. A horn used to facilitate the admission of the foot into a nar-
row *shoe*.

2. Any thing by which a transaction is facilitated; any thing
used as a medium. In contempt.

Most of our fine young ladies retain in their service super-
numerary and insignificant fellows which they use like whif-
fers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*. *Swift.*

I have been an arrant *shoeing-horn* for above these twenty
years. I served my mistress in that capacity above five of
the number before she was shod. Though she had many who
made their applications to her, I always thought myself the
best *shoe* in her shop. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

SHOEMAKER, *n. f.* [*shoe* and *maker*.] One whose trade is to
make shoes.